The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,598.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 10. 1789.

DUNDEE ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY sits down on the 1st October, and rises in the end of July following.

The great object of the institution is to instruct Young Gentlemen in Mathematical Learning, and the several branches of Science immediately connected with it; to initiate them in the principles of Chemical Knowledge, with its useful application to arts and manufactures; to direct their enquiries in Natural History, and to assist them in the study of some of the fine and liberal arts. It is in particular calculated for the study of the Mechanical Professions, and for preparing the Merchant and Seaman for the business of their respective departments

The different branches of Education taught in it are as follow:

I. FRENCH and ITALIAN.
II. ARITHMETIC in all its branches, and BOOK-KEEPING.
III. FIRST CLASS of MATHEMATICS, comprehending the Elements of Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, [illegible] ing the Elements of Spherics, Spherical [illegible] comprehending Conic Sections, Algebra, and Fluctions.
V. GEOGRAPHY and NAVIGATION.
VI. DRAWING, PERSPECTIVE, FORTIFICATION, and ARCHITECTURE.
VII. CHYMISTRY and NATURAL HISTORY.
VIII. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, containing the Elements of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity, and Astronomy.

The Academy is provided with Instruments for explaining the practical parts of Geometry, Geography, and Navigation; and with an Apparatus for illustrating the principles of Chymistry and Natural Philosopy.

As a three years attendance has been found inconvenient for the generality of Students, it has been reckoned proper to reduce the course to two; French, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, the First Class of Mathematics, Algebra, and Fluxions, are studied during the first year, and the other branches during the second.

To render the above plan of education more complete, and better suited to the business of civil and commercial life, there will be given an account of the rise and progress of geography and navigation; a description of the manners, customs, and government of different nations, and a short abstract of their history. The application of Chymistry to Agriculture and the useful arts, will be particularly insisted on. The general principles of Commerce will be explained, and its history sketched out from the earliest ages to the present time.

Though writing be not included in the plan, yet such as wish to be improved in it, may have a Master to attend them at the Academy for that purpose.

The Fees paid at entry every Session are, TWO GUINEAS to Mr WEIR, the Rector; HALF-A-GUINEA to Mr IVORY, the Assistant-Master; ONE GUINEA to Mr TURNER for French, and the same for Drawing, Perspective, and Fortification.

As most of the different Classes may be attended independently of the rest, so the fees just now specified are only to be understood of such as take a regular course at the Academy. French and Drawing are taught separately, at one Guinea and a Half per Session each; Geography at Half-a-Guinea; and Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Navigation, at One Guinea each.

The Students can be boarded on reasonable terms in different houses in town, and every attention will be paid by the masters to their conduct and morals.—As in every class they proceed together, it is of the utmost consequence that they enter immediately at the beginning of the Session.

BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.

On Saturday the 1st of August was published, ornamented with a fine Portrait of EDWARD ALLEYN, Esq; Founder of Dulwich College, and a beautiful and picturesque View of the BORGHETTO, in Italy,

No. VII. OF THE
BIOGRAPHICAL
AND
IMPERIAL MAGAZINE.

This Number, amongst a variety of other articles, contains—the Lives of Saint Aldhelm, Aldred, Dr Aldrich, Monsr. d'Alembert, and Alexander the Great:—Experiments on the Damps in Coal-pits; Account of a Bituminous Lake in Trinidad; Account of the Albinos; On the Disorders of the Heart; Antiquities; Survey of Devonshire; Description of the Laplanders, of the Roman Ladies; Character and Anecdotes of Frederick I. and Frederick William, Kings of Prussia; Account of a Criminal Process in France; Sketch of a History of the Samaritans; Capture of Colonel Baillie's Detachment in India; Review of New Publications; Arno's Vale, a Poem; Parliamentary and other Occurrences; List of Births, Deaths, &c.

Printed by T. Rickaby; and published on the first of every Month, by C. Stalker, Stationers-Court; E. and T. Williams, Strand; and C. Forster, Poultry, Loudon:—By J. Penny, Exeter; and J. Hunter, Ossian's Head, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

N. B. At the Shop of J. Hunter are to be sold, Books and Stationary of all kinds, and ready money given for libraries or parcels of Books.

COUNTY OF AYR.

THE Michaelmas head Court for this county will be held at Ayr, on Tuesday the 6th of October next; and there are claims lodged with the sheriff-clerk for inrolling the following gentlemen, viz. Robert Tod of Knockindale, Robert Allason of Fouton, James Montgomery of Knockewart, John Dunlop, brother to Andrew Dunlop of Dunlop, Lieut. Colonel Robert Blaire, in the service of the East India Company, and the Hon. Archibald Hamilton-Catheart, brother to Lord Catheart. JOHN MURDOCH, Sh. Clk.

Ayr, 7th August 1789.

WHALE OIL & WHALE BONE.

On Thursday the 27th current, there will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Monro Ross in Borrowstounness,

A Considerable Quantity of WHALE BONE and OIL, which will be set up in such lots as purchasers may incline.

The conditions of sale may be seen by applying to Charles Addison and Sons and Co.

Borrowstounness—August 6. 1789.

WHEAT, HAY, AND PEASE.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, at Stone-dyke-head, near Libberton, two miles south of Edinburgh, on Friday next, the 14th August, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

Five Acres of very fine WHEAT, in great forwardness, being quite full. ALSO,

Some well got up HAY, in Ricks.

AND,

A few Acres of excellent PEASE, from early Seed.

To be exposed in small lots, and credit given till the middle of December.

TO BE SET,

And entered to at Martinmas next,

THE FARM of SUMMERSIDE and BURNDEAL, possessed by Alexander Brown, computed at eighty-five acres and a half, lying in the parish of Libberton and shire of Edinburgh. There is a good Dwelling-House, and convenient Offices upon this farm, which is situated upon the Dalkeith road, and has the benefit of the Dalkeith stages.

For further particulars, apply to David Forbes writer in Edinburgh.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE DUKE of HAMILTON being desirous to preserve the Game on his Estates in the Counties of Lanark and Linlithgow, and island of Arran, it is hoped that no person will shoot or kill Game thereon without liberty.

His Grace's game-keepers and tenants are ordered to inform against offenders, who will be prosecuted according to law.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE DUKE of BUCCLEUGH being desired to preserve the Game over his Estates in the Counties of Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and Edinburgh, it is hoped no person will shoot or kill Game thereon, without having liberty.

His Grace's game-keepers and tenants are ordered to inform against offenders, who will be prosecuted according to law.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

SIR JOHN WHITEFORD hopes that no Gentleman will shoot or kill Game upon the estates of Whiteford, Glouscard, and Dundaff, in the county of Ayr, with-structed to require from whoever they the sporting upon their farms.

Poachers and persons unqualified will be prosecuted according to law.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

MR DRUMMOND of Perth, on account of the scarcity of the game this season, is desirous that as few should be killed on his lands in Perthshire as possible.—He hopes therefore no gentleman will shoot without his particular leave.

Poachers will be prosecuted with rigour.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE EARL of FIFE being determined to preserve the GAME upon his several estates in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray, requests that no gentleman will shoot thereon, without leave from himself. The tenants and game-keepers have been strictly injoined to inform on all poachers. And proper persons are instructed to demand from every person they find shooting on his Lordship's property, not only a certificate of their having paid the stamp-duty for a license, but also his Lordship's own written permission.—And, as the Game upon the hills and muirs belonging to the estate of Invery, and hills of Cargarff and Strathdown, has of late years been much destroyed, it is particularly requested, that no qualified person will hunt or shoot thereon, without permission asked and obtained. His Lordship is further resolved, to preserve the Deer, Roe, and other Game in the forests of Marr and Glennaughty; and, for that purpose, has directed his foresters to keep the strictest watch, in order to detect every person who may be found hunting, killing, or otherwise disturbing the deer and roe within the bounds of said forests. And, his Lordship hereby offers a reward of TEN GUINEAS to any person who will inform against those who may presume to trespass on said forests, to be paid by Mr Rose, his Lordship's factor at Duff House, upon conviction of the offender.

GAME
COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen of the ASSOCIATION for the Preservation of GAME, and prosecution of

The Duke of Buccleugh,
The Marquis of Lothian,
The Earl of Dalhousie,
The Earl of Lauderdale,
The Earl of Wemyss,
Lord Maitland,
Lord Somerville,
Lord Henderland,
Sir Archibald Hope of Pinkie, Bart.
Sir William Augustus Cunningham of Livingston, Bart.
Sir John Clark of Pennycuik, Bart.
Sir John Inglis of Cramond, Bart.
Henry Dundas, Esq. of Melville,
Robert Dundas, Esq. Solicitor General,
Robert Hepburn, Esq. of Clerkington,
William Ramsay, Esq. of Barnton,
Thomas Trotter, Esq. of Mortonhall,
John Wauchope, Esq. of Edmondston,
Andrew wauchope, Esq. of Niddery,
Walter Brown, Esq. of Currie.
James Dewar, Esq. of Vogrie,
[illegible] Esq. of [illegible]
John Scott, Esq. of Malleny,
John Christie, Esq. of Baberton,
Samuel Mitchelson, Esq. of Clermiston,
Colonel Dalrymple of Fordale,
Charles Watson, Esq. of Sauchton,
William Davidson, Esq. of Muirhouse,
John Davie, Esq. of Gavieside,
Alexander Keith, Esq. of Ravelston,
Gilbert Innes, Esq. of Stow,
Major Ramsay of Whitehill,
Robert Baird, Esq. of Newbyth,
James Gillespie, Esq; of Spylaw,
Dr Alexander Monro of Craiglockhart,
James Newbigging, Esq. of Whitehouse,
John Inglis, Esq. of Redhall,
George Smeitton, Esq. of Bellmont,
Robert Trotter, Esq. of Castlelaw,
William Charles Little, Esq. of Libberton,
Thomas Craig, Esq. of Riccarton,

Having considered that several unqualified persons, by taking out stamped certificates to kill Game, have, under that pretence, hunted on different grounds, without the permission of the proprietors—the Association, therefore, empower William Scott, procurator fiscal of this county, to prosecute all such persons who have so trespassed in time past, or who may do it in time coming.

And whereas an improper use has been made of indulgencies given by the members of this Association to unqualified persons and others, to hunt on their grounds, these are therefore intimating, That all indulgencies, whether verbal or in writing, granted previous hereto, are hereby recalled; and that if any person whatever shall presume, in time coming, to hunt on their grounds, without first applying for and obtaining for an order writing from the proprietor, every person so transgressing will be prosecuted according to law.

As also the said Association considering, that the stealing of dogs of sport has been very frequent of late, and that sundry persons are in the practise of shooting, or otherwise destroying pigeons; it is therefore resolved, That all transgressors, in either of these particulars, shall likewise be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of law, at the expence of the Association.

Whoever will give such information to the Procurator-Fiscal, as shall lead to a discovery of offenders in the premisses, will receive from him a REWARD of TWO GUINEAS upon conviction of each offender, and the informer's name, if required, shall be concealed.

N. B. The sums which have been contributed by those who have or may join this Association, are not to be considered as an annual assessment; and no new subscription will be required, until the sums subscribed are exhausted on necessary charges attending the prosecution of delinquents, &c. of which an account is to be kept by the Procurator-Fiscal, subject to the approbation and controul of a Committee of subscribers.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
BY PETER HILL, AT THE CROSS,
(In One Vol. 12mo, price 2s. 6d. Common and 3s. Fine Paper)
Adorned with
ENGRAVINGS FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS,
THE SEASONS,
AND CASTLE OF INDOLENCE.
By JAMES THOMSON.

To which are added, Various Readings from the Early Editions.

N.B. These readings are curious, and most of them, in the opinion of many, superior to those adopted in the later editions.

*** At P. HILL's Shop may be had, just received from London, Bourgoannes Travels in Spain, with Plates, 3 vols 8vo, 21s.—The Kings of Prussia's Works, both in French and English, vol. iv. and v. boards 6s.—Lavater's Physiognomy, 3 vols 8vo, with 300 Engravings, 5l. 5s. boards—Taplin's Farriery, new edit. 7s. bound.—Mawe's Gardening, new edition, 5s. bound.

HIDES AND OAK BARK.

TO be SOLD by public auction, at the Warehouse of RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and COMPANY, Leith, on Saturday next the 13th current, at twelve o'clock noon, in different lots:

A Quantity of Foreign OX and COW HIDES salted.
OX and COW HIDES dried.
CALF SKINS salted.
CALF SKINS dried.

LIKEWISE,
Two Cargoes of OAK BARK.

AUCTION OF CAPITAL PAINTINGS.

To be SOLD by public auction, in that large Wareroom, on the west side of South Bridge Street, Edinburgh, immediately above the shop of Messrs. Braidwood and Bruce,

A Collection of CAPITAL PAINTINGS by the first Masters, in high preservation and elegance.

The sale to begin on Wednesday next the the 12th current, at twelve o'clock noon, and to continue the following days till all be sold off.

Catalogues, price sixpence, which will be deducted to every purchaser, to be had at the door.

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

As every thing relative to the affairs of France is, from its present convulsions, of some consequence, a correspondent has sent us the following short outline of the progress of their constitution.

The French had a degree of freedom in their government formerly, which, though not exactly similar to ours, was, from being more compatible with their original and national character, perhaps, equally salutary.

The kingdom of France, for some centuries after the establishment of their monarchy, was not so extensive as it is now, being broken into principalities, dukedoms, and districts, under different Princes, who were either totally independent, or enjoyed an exclusive and elective [illegible] through their gift and disposal.

Louis XI. who reigned about the middle of the fifteenth century, was the first Monarch who systematically broke the neck of this freedom. He either conquered, suborned, or betrayed most of the petty Princes; and being a man of deep penetration, courage, cunning, and perseverance, he left nothing undone that the basest policy could suggest to answer his purpose, even to the poisoning of his own brother.

He sought his Ambassadors, Statesmen, and Generals, merely for this purpose, without reference to rank or title. He had spies and engines of corruption in every Court of Europe; he multiplied prisons without number; was the first inventor of an iron cage for state criminals, and actually shut up in one of those dreadful prisons the Cardinal de la Balue for the space of eleven years.

In short, in the course of not a very long reign, what from the arts of government, and the falling in of [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible] he considerably enlarged the kingdom of France, and reduced the Parliaments to echo the will of their Sovereign, or, as he himself used emphatically to say, "he was the first Monarch of France who rendered Royalty *hors de page* (free)."

From that time to this, the monarchy has proceeded with imperceptible encroachments on the rights of the people; for though Louis XII. Francis I. and Henry IV. were good Kings, and exercised their power for the benefit of the subject, the constitution of France was the same, and was always ready for *ambition, avarice*, or *fotticism* to exert it for their peculiar purposes.

The present æra, however, augurs a scene of reformation in their government, so favourable to the most sanguine wishes of *freedom*, that, when it is realized, history will scarcely be credible.

By accounts received in town on Wednesday, we learn, that the infamous ruffian who blew up so many of his neighbours at Vezoul, M. de Mesmay, is taken, and certainly in the hands of justice.

To such a length did this act of horrid cruelty exasperate the people of Franché Compté, that the excesses which they committed were dreadful. They beset the house of every Nobleman, and laid waste whatever belonged to the order. The rage spread into the dependent principality of Montbeliard, belonging to the Duke of Wirtemberg; and to such a height did the tumults increase, that the Duke was actually obliged to make a formal surrender of all his rights and privileges.

The National Assembly have proceeded a considerable way in the modelling of their constitution, and we rejoice to hear from the best informed men in this kingdom, that their wisdom and intelligence on this subject are estimated as highly as their spirit and firmness in the great struggle which brought their Monarch to submission.

Under the article of the "*Droits du Roi*," they acknowledge that the dignity of the Crown is essential to the welfare of the Empire; but its splendour and establishment should be derived from the people; and that the King has not, and ought not to have patrimonial estates of his own, applicable to the support of his Household—That, therefore, there should be established, a Civil List, to be granted by the nation; and that the annual sum thus appropriated to the maintenance of the Crown, should, to manifest the loyalty and liberality of Frenchmen, be larger than the sum hitherto taken and enjoyed by the King.

Under the article of "*Organization and Fonctions de l'Assemblie Nationale*," the Committee report, that in their opinion the Assembly should consist of two Houses.

That the Clergy and Noblesse should compose one House—the Commons another.

The Clergy to be represented by the Archbishops and Bishops—the inferior Clergy to be of the Third Estate, and to be eligible to sit in that Assembly as deputies, in common with their fellow-citizens.

The Noblesse to be represented by the Heads of Houses only, being so numerous, that there shall be a limited number chosen to represent the whole, until the body shall be reduced to a certain number.—The younger sons to be eligible to sit in the Commons House as Deputies.

If this great outline of the constitution of England can be made applicable to the state of France, they will have a government of equal efficacy with our own.

The effect of Monsr. Necker's speech was almost instantaneous—It produced peace and order—The people of Paris were restored to perfect quiet; and the Mayor, M. Bailli, exercised the complete energy of his office. The National Assembly adopted his recommendation of a general amnesty, but exceptions are to be made of certain great traitors and delinquents, for the discovery of whom, a Committee of twelve persons is appointed on the motion of M. Dupont. Their commission is particularly to discover the prime mover of the late atrocious acts—of cutting the standing corn—of the meditated attack upon Brest, &c.

By the French mail which arrived yesterday morning, we learn, that at Paris every thing without is in a great state of quietness; but that the debates in the National Assembly run to great lengths; and that no decisive measure has yet been adopted in the important business before them, of moulding a new Constitution.

In consequence of these delays, the French funds have fallen so much as three quarters per cent.

According to letters from Nantz, received yesterday morning, eleven vessels arrived there from America, the 29th of last month, laden with wheat and other corn. Their cargoes were disposed of the morning after their arrival, and the ships are unloading as fast as possible, to return home for fresh cargoes, grain being very plentiful in the American States.

M. Buzenval, by birth a Swiss, a remarkable handsome and accomplished man, and the Queen's particular favourite, was apprehended a few days ago by the popular party. He is said to have been very deep in the intrigues which have been lately formed against the people.

It is confidently said at Paris, that [illegible] ing the general opinion of the Comte d'Artois having remained constantly in Austrian Flanders, since his flight thither, he has been *incognito* at the seat of this M. Richard, near Me[illegible]on, and has had repeated conversations with him.

M. de Sartine, formerly Lieutenant de Police, and afterwards Minister of the Marine, fled from Paris with an Abbé for his companion, and arrived safe in London about a week ago. He is now making excursions in different parts of England.

The Fuzileer who so bravely mounted the breach of the Bastile, and was the first to lead his gallant countrymen to retaliate on the treacherous Governor, has died of his wounds.

The instruments of oppression alledged to be in the Bastile, are carried in procession through the principal towns of France; racks, pincers, screws, and other implements, are aggravated, like the engines of torture brought over by the Spanish Armada; and they feed the popular fury.

[illegible] ed, and considerable other damage done; by a mob of near three thousand peasants, who entered that town under pretence of searching for corn concealed there by a company who had monopolized it. The inhabitants at length made head against them, and obliged them to retreat, leaving 250 prisoners, among whom were 60 women. A Court had been constituted by the citizens for the trial of these offenders, of whom a decimation was expected to be made, and that they would immediately be hung up, as a check to these excesses.

The following is reported to be the circumstance to which the Duke of Dorset alludes, in the second paragraph of his letter to the Count de Montmorin:—The Nobility of Brittany have never sent deputies to the National Assembly; but perceiving the troubles which were brewing, and foreseeing the consequences which have resulted, they resolved to seize an opportunity of shaking off their allegiance to France, and rendering that province more independent than it had hitherto been.

For that purpose, rumour says, they made a proposal to the English Ambassador of putting themselves under the protection of Great Britain, as a tributary state, to be governed by the old feudal system; and offered to place the port of Brest in the hands of the English, as a recompence for their services, and a surety of allegiance. In order to accomplish their design, the Duke of Dorset was to procure from his Court a fleet in readiness to protect the province, and an army to assist them in their endeavours to carry the attempt into execution.

Fresh disturbances have broke out in the University of Louvain, and the Emperor is determined to extinguish them by force.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE,
Aug. 7.

	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
Wheat,	52	to 60	0	Tick Beans,	20	to 23	0
Fine ditto,	—	—	—	Small ditto,	21	to 24	0
Rye,	36	to 52	0	Tares,	24	to 28	0
Oats,	15	to 19	0				
Barley,	21	to 27	0	Flour, per Sack.			
Malt,	30	to 35	0				
Grey Pease,	20	to 24	0	Fine Flour,	48		
White ditto,	20	to 22	0	Second Sort,	46		
Boiling ditto,	24	to 36	0	Rape Seed,	—		

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, *Aug 5.*

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

Lord *Walsingham* rose to detail to their Lordships the state of the affairs of the East India Company before he moved the bill to be committed for allowing the Company to increase their capital. His Lordship declared himself to be the more ready to do so from a firm conviction, that the more the papers on their Lordships table were investigated, the clearer it would appear to them that the affairs of the East India Company were in a state of prosperity, and such as would fully warrant their Lordships in complying with the prayer of the Company to allow them to increase their capital to the amount stated in the bill. His Lordship then went particularly into the state of the revenues of the different British provinces in India, which were rapidly increasing, and had been progressively increasing from the commencement of the last peace, which the late Governor-General (Mr Hastings), saw established, previous to his quitting the government of that country which now was, from its accumulation of resources, from its well-provided and well-disciplined army, and from its vast stores of ammunition and grain, capable of withstanding all attempts of whatever forces might combine against the interest of Great Britain in those valuable possessions. In declaring the revenues, and balancing the income and the expenditure of the different provinces together, his Lordship made it appear that there existed, after all charges were defrayed on the revenue, an excess in favour of the Company of above one million and a half Sterling, which, added to the profits arising from the export trade of the Company, would make a total annually in their favour of near two millions. His Lordship next adverted to the debts of the Company, and to the benefits which had arisen from the plan of transmitting them from India to England. He noticed the high opinion that was held by the creditors of the Company, of their being fully competent to discharge all demands upon them, and that, in consequence of such opinion, the discount, which had been so high as 45, was now below 15. His Lordship, after a few more observations on the prosperity of the affairs of the Company, concluded by hoping that he had made their Lordships satisfactorily acquainted with them, and consequently with the safety of allowing the Company to increase their capital as proposed by the bill.

The *Lord Chancellor* having left the woolsack, said, he considered himself, and he considered the House much obliged to the noble Lord for his clear, concise, candid, and satisfactory statement of the affairs of the Company. At the same time, however, that he allowed his Lordship had clearly stated the affairs of the Company, he could not say, that he made it clearly appear that the increase proposed was necessary. His Lordship, however, acknowledged, that he had not had sufficient opportunity of examining into the affairs of the Company, to enable him to speak with any confidence on the subject. He lamented the lateness of the session in bringing forward business of such importance, and hoped, nay he intreated, that it would not be the practice in future.—He had, he said, that morning received a paper, containing the heads of the statement just laid before the House by the noble Lord, and, by the short comparison he had had time to make, they satisfactorily to his mind agreed. He was also happy in firmly believing, that the accounts of the Company's affairs yearly published were perfectly just, and sufficiently detailed; that they stated the affairs of the Company to be no more prosperous than they really were, and held out no prospects which were not more favourable than they represented them to be. His Lordship meant not to oppose the speculation proposed by the noble Lord, but shares in the speculation. Such a clause, he said, militated directly against the laws of the land, and its principle was contrary to the policy of this country. To convince their Lordships of its illegality, he said, that guardians were never suffered to engage for their wards in any speculation whatever. They were so strictly prohibited from engaging in any trading company, that they could not even purchase in bank stock. To prove the impolicy, he said, that the principle of purchasing annuities and life interest was directly contrary to and destructive of the principle of trade and commerce; and, if extended, would destroy the enterprizing spirit of the middle class of people, from whom the greatest benefits arose to the state, by inducing them to content themselves with an easy provision for their own lives by annuities, regardless of providing for a future family, and totally neglecting, what ought to be the constant care of the Legislature to promote, the trade and commerce of the country. His Lordship intreated, in the Committee, to expunge it. His Lordship concluded by saying he should be for its going into a Committee.

Lord *Kinnaird* strongly opposed the bill, contending that the affairs of the Company by no means warranted their Lordships to agree to the required extension of their capital, which would only, he said, be adding additional ruin to their already ruined situation. He deprecated the bringing the business on at so late a period of the Session, being well convinced, that if it had been brought forward early, and had their Lordships had sufficient time to investigate the subject, that they would have scouted the proposal. His Lordship said he would not, nor could he if he would, at that time, being extremely unwell, trouble their Lordships with entering into such a detail of the affairs of the Company, as he was sure would, if before them, cause them in their wisdom to reject the bill; he gave notice, however, that he would, early next session, if he should then have the honour of being in the House, move for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the affairs of the Company, and he sincerely hoped that in such motion he should meet the support of those noble Lords who were of opinion that the circumstances of the Company were favourable.

Lord *Walsingham* spoke in reply, and assured the noble Lord that he would not oppose the motion he proposed to make next session, for the appointing a Committee to investigate the affairs of the Company. He should then, or at any other time, be perfectly willing to enter into such a discussion with that, or any other noble Lord. In answer to the noble and learned Lord's objection to the clause, empowering guardians to purchase for their wards in the increased capital, he said that a similar clause had been in all the bills relative to the capital of the Company. His Lordship concluded by moving the House to go into a Committee on the bill.

Their Lordships immediately resolved themselves into a Committee, Lord Hopetoun at the table.

Lord *Walsingham* then rose and said, that as the noble and learned Lord had objected to the clause for allowing guardians to purchase for their wards, and as that noble and learned Lord's opinion on such a point as that, from his high official situation, ought to have great weight, he would, submitting to his Lordship's superior wisdom, move the clause to be omitted.

The bill being gone through, the House was resumed, and the report received.

COCOA NUT BILL.

The Duke of *Leeds* moved, "That the 25th standing order of the House be dispensed with."

The above motion being agreed to, the bill was read a second time.

TOBACCO BILL.

Lord *Walsingham* presented the report of the Committee upon the tobacco bill.

The amendments were read a first and second time, and agreed to without any objection, or observation on the bill, which was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

At six o'clock their Lordships adjourned.

THURSDAY, *August 6.*

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

The report of the said bill was received with amendments, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

HODGE PODGE BILL.

Previous to the commitment of the bill, the Duke of *Leeds* said, that he considered it as an infraction of a former act of Parliament, and therefore moved, that the bill should be rejected; which was agreed to.

TOBACCO BILL.

On the third reading of the bill, the Duke of *Leeds* confessed his amendment proposed the other day to be an injudicious one. He therefore moved, that it should be rejected, which was agreed to. The bill was afterwards read a third time, and passed without any amendment.

Their Lordships then adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, *August 6.*

THE ASHTED MANOR BILL,

Passed, and was ordered to the Lords.

PUBLIC ACCOMTS.

Mr Dasby presented at the bar, an account from the Commissioners of Customs, of the number of vessels, the amount of their tonage, and the number of their seamen which arrived from the coast of Africa at the port of Dartmouth, during the years 1785, 1786, and 1787.

Mr Hopkins presented also an accouut of the state and condition of the forts and forces on the coast of Africa.

NEW WRIT.

A new writ was ordered to be issued for a member to serve in Parliament for the county of Denbigh, in North Wales, in the room of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, deceased.

A MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS,

By two Masters in Chancery, informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Coffee Drawback Bill—Consolidated Fund Bill—Tea Drawback Bill—American Loyalists Bill—Piece Goods Bill—India Loan Bill—and the Tobacco Bill, without any amendments.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

LLOYD's LIST.—AUGUST 7.

THE Endeavour, Cawley, from Sidmouth to Newcastle, is ashore near Bridport; the crew with difficulty saved.

Captain Waltham, of the Ark, from Quebec, on the 12th ult. spoke the Peggy, Harvey, to Bay Chalem, 28 leagues S. E. of Cape Ray, all well, and on the 29th ditto, lat. 49. 18. N. lon. 14. 20. W. spoke the Polly and Nancy, Skinner, from Liverpool for New York, all well.

Captain Beachbane, of the Minerva, from Jamaica, on the 25th June spoke the Triton, ——— from ——— Jamaica to Bristol, clear of the Gulph, out 17 days, all well.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 2.—France, 1.

Due—Ireland, 4.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

LONDON—AUGUST 7.

Dispatches were received on Wednesday afternoon at Downing Street, from his Majesty, on the subject of some Cabinet business, which is not easy to be arranged.

The Prince of Wales has also had letters at Brighthelmstone, from the same Great Personage, which were delivered to him at General Smith's on the Steyne. His Royal Highness dispatched a messenger through London to Weymouth, with his sentiments upon the matter.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour on James Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Cranbourn, and Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, to advance the dignity of Great Britain, and to-morrow his Lordship will set off from his house in Arlington-street for Weymouth, to kiss his Majesty's hand on the promotion.

Lord Viscount Weymouth is to be created a Marquis.

In consequence of promises given to the late Irish Viceroy, three additional titles of Marquis, and eight more peers, are to be made.

The Duke of Clarence was in the House of Peers on Wednesday, during the debate on the East India loan bill. His Royal Highness conversed with, or bowed to every nobleman and gentleman above the bar, or behind the throne, Mr Pitt excepted.

The French and Spanish Ambassadors received each a packet from their respective sovereigns, on Wednesday, and had an audience of the Secretary of State on the subject of them.

The domestics of the Duke of Dorset have been maltreated by the Parisian mob.

It has been found convenient to deny that Lord Camelford wrote the pamphlet which has given so much offence in France; but the belief that the *literary bantling* belongs to his Lordship is more generally confirmed from this denial.

By the passing of the Tobacco Bill, the business of the Sessions in both Houses of Parliament is concluded.

Mr Pitt sets off this day or to-morrow to Weymouth; and on Tuesday next it is generally understood both Houses of Parliament will be prorogued by commission.

Sir Archibald Campbell was honoured by an unanimous address of thanks from the inhabitants of Fort St George, previous to his return to England, for his conduct, whilst Chief of that Presidency.

Wednesday (and not before) the Court of Directors of the East India Company appointed Colonel Abercromby, Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Castle and Island of Bombay.

The last dispatches from India, brought by the Northumberland, state the following particulars:

Lord Cornwallis has written home to his family, expressing his intention of quitting the government of Bengal the beginning of the year 1792. It is supposed by that time his Lordship will have the satisfaction of seeing all the plans that have been adopted in his administration carried into effect. Lord Cornwallis left this country in April 1786, and arrived in Bengal in September, so that he will, by the above period, have remained in India near five years. His conduct has met with the entire approbation of the Company, and the native Princes in India are anxious for his remaining there; for he neither depose a Rajah himself, nor permits his friends to enrich themselves with the treasures of a Begum.—Oude and Benares have reason to rejoice.

The Swallow Packet is gone to Madras with troops; she is to return to Bengal, and to be dispatched from thence in August.

The Lord Macartney sailed from Bengal for Bencoolen the 11th of February, with a detachment of Seapoys. This is the first instance of the native troops going a voyage: the natural antipathy these people have to the sea is so strong, that it is with the greatest difficulty they can ever be prevailed on to enter a ship.

All apprehensions of a famine, which was so much dreaded at Madras, have been happily removed by the late rains that have fallen there.

The following officers, who were in the Company's service on the Madras establishment, have received commissions of a similar rank in his Majesty's 74th regiment of foot at that presidency:

Captains Richards, Eastland and George Aubrey; Lieutenant John Gorry; Ensigns Isaac Bayley, Francis Ward; Charles Wright, sen. and Calvert Bristow.

Lieutenant Charles Mears, of the Bombay establishment, is appointed to a Lieutenancy in his Majesty's 76th regiment, commanded by Colonel Abercrombie.

FROLIC AT CEYLON.

Lieutenants de Bonneelooding [illegible] party at the environs of Columbo, fell in with a Pagoda—when, on inadvertently laughing at the adoration of the natives, the Priests, shocked at the insult offered to Bordu, their favourite deity, inflamed the people, who pursued them with such weapons as they could lay hold on in the first transports of their rage.

The Gentlemen, after having in vain attempted to escape from a body of about six hundred, were at length obliged to act on the defensive, and fired upon them, though not before one of the party was upon the point of being bound and carried off, no doubt as a sacrifice to the offended deity; killed the ring-leader and two others, wounded fourteen, and availing themselves of the consternation this occasioned, effected their escape to Columbo; from political motives they were immediately imprisoned, in order to pacify the King of Candie, who demanded satisfaction.

Under cover of the night, they were at length conducted by their friendly keepers, to a *dony*, setting off for the Fortune, Capt. Tovy. Such however, was their ill fortune, that the dony sunk before it reached the ship, and Lieutenant Tissot was drowned; the other three were saved, but with the loss of all their property.

POLITICAL CONSISTENCY.

The Duke of Richmond declared that the tobacco bill, was so inexplicable in its clauses, and so incongruous in every particular, that it should never be suffered to pass into a law.—*Fortified* with such respectable authority, the manufacturers could not have supposed that their fond hopes would have been frustrated, by the acquiescence of his Grace to a measure, which he had with so much *fire* reprobated.

The Lord Chancellor also avowed his sentiments on the tobacco bill, which were similar to those of his Grace. The public gave his Lordship credit for his *candour*. The tobacconists resounded his praises as a great and *inflexible* constitutionalist!

The Duke of Leeds, to accommodate those who were for an amendment for the purpose of *vitiating* the bill in the Commons; where, considering it as a money bill, it must of course be rejected. The noble Duke's proposition was constitutional and popular, nevertheless it was adopted.

Yesterday the Duke of Leeds thought proper, without assigning any particular reason, to withdraw his amendment!

The noble Lords, who, though not equally *ardent*, were not the less sincere, did not attend; apprehending that the bill so amended, would have been sent to the Commons, where it would have met with that fate, which *seemed* agreeable to the wishes of the Duke of Leeds, and his worthy compeer, the Duke of Richmond.

The amendment being withdrawn, and the bill being sent back to the Commons, it of course passed!

Thus ends the history of the memorable tobacco bill! It would ill become us to make any comment on these very *moral proceedings*. The noble Lords themselves, being so well convinced of the propriety of their conduct, that they did not condescend to offer a single syllable in their vindication!

An important question to the navigators of the English Channel, came on to be tried last week at Maidstone. It was an action brought by some fishermen of Deal, against the owners of a Dutch vessel stranded on the Goodwin Sands, to recover a compensation in salvage for bringing ashore in their boats a quantity of silver coin.

For the fishermen it was contended, that they ought to be paid a proportional part of the subject saved, and not merely a compensation for their labour.

For the defendants it was argued, that there was no danger in the business, as the weather was moderate, and that a liberal reward for the hire of the two boats, for the time employed in the service, was the true measure of the damages.

Lord Loughborough left the whole question to the jury, with great perspicuity; and they brought in their verdict for a *seventh* of the *whole money*, which being above thirty thousand pounds, made the verdict near five thousand pounds. This seems a very high sum; but besides that it appeared to be warranted by the evidence of similar cases, it is thought to be advantageous to the public, that adventurers of that sort who cannot be forced to go off to sea to persons in distress, should be induced to it by the prospect of a large reward.

Mr Erskine attended for the fishermen, who immediately set out for Deal with cockades and colours.

Mr Erskine, in only two causes on the circuit, has received 600 guineas. He has no reason to complain of a *bad harvest*.

The Navy Board have sent orders to the Commissioners of Victualling, to make a contract for 2500 oxen, and the same number of hogs, to be delivered into his Majesty's Office at Deptford, to be killed and cured for sea stores for the use of the Navy. The curing to begin in the month of October next.

Mr Calwall, Member for Brackley, is appointed a Commissioner of the Customs, in the room of *A. Lucas*, Esq.

On Monday last died, at her house at Tewin Water, in Hertfordshire, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Lady Dowager Cathcart, in the 98th year of her age, heretofore the widow of James Fleet, Esq.

On Monday died, at his seat in Yorkshire, the Right Hon. Sir John Goodrick, of Ribstonhall and Bramham-park, in that county, Bart. Member of Parliament for the borough of Ripon, one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and formerly Ambassador from this Court to his Swedish Majesty.

Major General Sprenghorten is dead of the wounds he received in the action of the 11th of June. He was formerly in the Swedish service, but went over to the Russian last campaign.

In a dark dungeon in the Bastile, a dead body in chains has been found, in a narrow close cupboard, dried like an Egyptian Mummy;—a sad victim to the Ministerial despotism of former times!

On the 29th July, a letter from Lord George Gordon to the Parliament was read, felicitating them on their success.

PARIS.

No kingdom was ever in a situation like that of France at present: A King without authority; a government without law; a treasury without money; an army without subordination; a militia without arms: and a mob without controul!—This is by no means an exaggerated picture! From such a position, the necessary consequence must be universal diffidence and confusion—which the arrival of M. Necker alone has averted.

Another circumstance not less extraordinary is, that of *thirteen* Princes of the Blood, *seven* are wandering in disgrace, seeking an asylum in foreign countries, without any other society than that of the noblemen who are companions of their disgrace.

Except the confusion and disorders common to such a situation, every thing is now tolerably peaceful.

The National progress in their business; not only from the prudent cautions necessary to take in establishing a matter so important as that of a new constitution, but also from the various interruptions they meet with from objects in a manner foreign to their intentions. Most of these, as is generally supposed, arise from a secret wish of the discontented party to throw the Assembly into confusion, and prevent any new measure taking place.

Each of the articles of the constitution being separately discussed in all its points and subdivisions, the Assembly will scarce break up before Christmas.

RECEPTION OF MONS. NECKER.

The following letter from a Gentleman who was an eye-witness of the affecting reception of Monsieur Necker in the capital of the kingdom, and of the emotions excited throughout the assembled multitude on that memorable occasion, must certainly be highly gratifying to our readers.

To conceive adequately of the feelings of the spectators, we must remember, that Monsieur Necker is at this moment looked up to by all France as the Founder of that happy *Constitution*, which every Frenchman anticipated with a joy proportionate to abjectness of the slavery from which it will emancipate him.

Hotel de Ville, July 30th, 1789.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

THE spectacle and the transactions of this day, and of which I have been an eye-witness, have left so affecting an impression on my heart, that I am involuntarily impelled to retrace them in my own memory, though, I confess, accompanied with a latent additional pleasure of thinking that my recital will make you participate, though in a fainter manner, with the emotions I have experienced.

Being informed that Monsieur Necker was to be received this morning at the Hotel de Ville, I was resolved to be there in time, to enjoy this new triumph of a Minister, whose destiny has been so uncommon and astonishing, and whose reverse of fortune has added so much to his glory. After many days, marked by events so new, so serious, so interesting, this will certainly be a distinguished one in the French History. A numerous guard of the City Militia, both horse and foot, went to meet Monsieur Necker at some distance from Paris. He entered in the midst of the acclamations of innumerable multitudes, who filled all the streets. It was an hour from his entrance to his arrival at the Hotel-de-Ville. Conceive that large square filled with an immense crowd, making the air resound with their acclamations, but without the least disorder or confusion. Mons. Necker immediately entered the hall of 120 representatives of the Commons of Paris, having at their head, the Mayor, and the Commandant General of the City Guard. Of what passed in this hall, I cannot give you an account, as I was not there; but the discourse which Mr Necker addressed to that Assembly, is the same with that he pronounced in that of the Electors, in which I was, and which Mr Necker entered at two o'clock, accompanied by the Marquis de la Fayette, and preceded by Madam Necker, and his daughter, the Swedish Ambassadress; the presence of these two ladies, who are respected as much for the amiableness of their own characters, their virtues, and even talents, as for their relationship to this great Minister, rendered the day more affecting. I will not attempt to give you an idea of the emotions experienced by every one when Monsieur Necker entered the room, in which more than one thousand persons were assembled, whose minds were all occupied by the same grand and interesting ideas, the future fate of their nation; and who had before them the man whom they considered as the chief support to that fate. As soon as he was placed under the canopy of the President of the Assembly, and silence had succeeded to the general applause, M. Moreau de St Mery presented him with a cockade, saying, "Sir, here are colours that will no "doubt be dear to you; they are those of liberty."—M. Necker received the cockade, and fixed it to his hat. M. de la Vagne, President of the Assembly, then addressed him in a congratulary speech, as did M. Moreau de St Mery, the latter of which was particularly applauded. Mons. Necker's answer was plain and modest, expressive of his sensibility at the marks of attachment, esteem and confidence, given him in so distinguished a manner by a generous nation, to whom he had consecrated his life. He concluded with taking hold of the present occasion to interest the humanity of the Assembly in favour of some persons who had incurred the hatred of the Nation, and who had reason to apprehend becoming the victims of the public vengeance.—He related in particular, that as he was passing through *Nogent-sur-Seine*, he learnt that Baron Bezenval had just been arrested in his journey to Switzerland, his native country, where he was retiring by the King's permission; that he (Mr Necker) had written immediately to the municipal officers of the place, entreating them to release him, and permit him to continue his journey, but they paid no regard to his letter; and that when he left the place, they were preparing to conduct Mr Bezenval to Paris. He represented the unhappy consequences that would result from such kind of conduct, and conjured the Assembly to exert their efforts to prevent such dreadful executions as had been already perpetrated, the very memory of which should, if possible, be effaced, as outraging not only justice

and humanity, but all public order, and the national honour. This part of this ſpeech was pathetic and irreſiſtible; all hearts were moved, all eyes were bathed in tears, and the cry of "*pardon the guilty, a general amneſty*," echoed from every part of the Hall.—At this moment the people, who were aſſembled in the *Place de Grève*, and were impatient to get a ſight of Monſ. Necker, called upon him to make his appearance. To ſatisfy them, he was obliged to go into another chamber, and to ſhew himſelf from the window. During his abſence, the Count de Clermont Tonnerre, one of the Deputies from the National Aſſembly, who accompanied M. Necker to Paris, made a motion that they ſhould conſecrate that moment to the drawing up a formal decree, agreeable to the generous ſentiments that had juſt been expreſſed, which was accordingly done in the following words: This aſſembly, moved by the repreſentations of M. Necker, which are as full of truth and wiſdom as humanity, reſolves, That the day in which a Miniſter, ſo dear and neceſſary to the happineſs of France, has been reſtored to her, ſhould in future be annually commemorated as a feſtival; in conformity to this ſentiment, it decrees a pardon to all enemies; that from this time it will regard as the greateſt enemies of the nation, thoſe who ſhall diſturb the public tranquillity, by puniſhing any individual, however criminal, without a legal proceſs; finally, it decrees, that this declaration ſhall be read from the pulpit of every pariſh, and publiſhed by ſound of trumpet in all the ſtreets, and ſent to all the municipalities, with the firm perſuaſion, that it will meet with the applauſe of good Frenchmen.

On Monſ. Necker's re-entering the Hall, and the ved to tears; he knelt down, and him, he was mopreſſed the lively emotion, and the happineſs he felt in the broken phraſes of a heart oppreſſed by various and unutterable ſentiments.

Hitherto the triumphs of Monſ. Necker have been thoſe of genius, of talents, and of public virtue; this laſt is the triumph of humanity. I ought not to omit mentioning the homage that was paid throughout this day to the Marquis de la Fayette. Indeed, the citizens take every occaſion of honouring this young hero, whoſe brilliant fortune has called him to be aiding in the revolution of empires, and to the triumph of liberty.

I am, &c.

This tranſaction at the Hotel de Ville, occaſioned ſome warm debates the day after (viz. Friday July 31ſt) in the National Aſſembly.

The Committee of Police had, in conſequence of the ſentiments excited by Monſ. Necker's ſpeech, ſent orders to the municipal officers of *Nogent-Sur-Seine*, the place where Monſ. Bezenval was detained, to releaſe him, and permit him to retire to Switzerland—and, as the Aſſembly of Electors had evidently no power to grant pardons and amneſties, it became neceſſary, therefore, to take notice of their decree, in the only Aſſembly where the national power at preſent reſides.

The opinions were divided, and the debates long on this delicate occaſion. At length, however, they came to the following moderate and equitable reſolution:—

"The National Aſſembly perſiſts in its former reſolution relative to the reſponſibility of Miniſters and Agents of the executive power; and in the eſtabliſhment of a tribunal, to judge of all caſes of this deſcription. That with regard to the Baron de Bezenval, if he is yet in detention, he ſhall remain under a ſufficient guard in the town neareſt to the place where he was arreſted, and no one ſhall make any attempt on the perſon of the ſaid Baron de Bezenval, who is under the protection of the law."

What would the imperious tyrant, Louis XIV. ſay, could he revive, and behold his proud palace of Verſailles guarded by ſimple citizens, in plain coats? Such is the preſent ſtate of the ſucceſſor of this immortal man *. On Thurſday laſt, the four companies of French Guards, who have done the King's duty at Verſailles, during the Revolution, ſeeing the Verſailles Militia well eſtabliſhed, determined to march off the next day in a body, with their arms and baggage, which they accordingly effected in regular order, and repaired to join their brethren in the capital. At the inſtant of their departure, a grenadier, who was on duty, and attached to military diſcipline, could with difficulty prevail on himſelf to quit his ſtation. "If I quit my poſt," ſaid he to one of the King's *Gardes du Corps*, who happened to be near him, "I am guilty of a breach of military diſcipline, and am diſhonoured. If I follow not my comerades, I am undone. Pray be ſo good as to relieve my guard."—The latter refuſing, inclination prevailed over his military ſcruples, and he ſtole off, caſting at every ſtep a reluctant look behind him.

No ſooner had the French Guards marched off, than the Town Militia took poſſeſſion of the gates of the palace, and the barracks.

The King, informed of this, inſtantly wrote a letter to the Prince de Poix, Captain of his Private Guard, who had put himſelf at the head likewiſe of the Verſailles Militia ſome days before, deſiring to have the invalids at leaſt ſtationed at the iron gates, leaving it to his judgment, whether he would think it proper to mix with them a certain number of the Town Guard.

This letter was immediately printed, and ſtuck up in Verſailles; but was preſently torn down by the young people of the town, who are determined, that none but themſelves ſhall mount guard upon the King; and every reſpectable citizen in the place thinks it an honour to belong to this militia, who now do regular duty at the Hall of the National Aſſembly, and the Palace.

The Prince de Poix, at firſt, had diſtributed among them only three muſquets to a company; but, offended at this neglect or diffidence, they attacked the *Garde Meuble* of the crown, after the example of the Pariſians; and, after a ſlight reſiſtance, made themſelves maſters of the armoury, with which they furniſhed themſelves with all ſorts of weapons, antique and modern: for here as well as at the rich depoſitory of antiquities at Paris, which was forced in the ſame manner, the people armed themſelves with ſwords of Charlemagne, muſquets of Francis I. and all ſorts of curious and ancient armour, but without touching or injuring any of the precious morſels foreign from military uſes. Even the beautiful ſilver buckler of Scipio, found ſome years ago in the Rhone, near Port St Eſprit, was reſpected by the multitude.

The patrole at the barrier of Petit Montreuil, cloſe to the Hall of the National Aſſembly, at Verſailles, ſtopped a carriage on Friday laſt, laden with wooden caſes, which the driver declared to be ſoap; but on examination they were found to be muſquets, conveying to St Germain.

The ſame ſcenes have taken place at Liſle, as in almoſt all the other towns in France, and this great garriſon town is now guarded jointly by the citizens and military. We have ſpecified moſt of theſe towns, on account of the uneaſineſs which might prevail in England for the numerous relatives and connections of our friends, who are diſperſed over this country—but there is not the ſmalleſt occaſion for alarm, not a hair of an Engliſhman's head has, or will be touched.

* Every body knows the inſcription on the ſtatue of this haughty tyrant in the *Place de Victoires* at Paris—*Immortali ejus.*

COMMITTEE OF CONSTITUTION.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES *of the* FRENCH CONSTITUTION, *upon which all the* COMMITTEES *are unanimous, and which, therefore, they preſent to the* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Article 1. The French Government is a Monarchical Government.

Art. 2. The perſon of the King is inviolable and ſacred.

Art. 3. The Crown is hereditary from male to male.

Art. 4. The King is inveſted with the executive power.

Art. 5. The agents of authority are reſponſible.

Art. 6. The royal ſanction is neceſſary to the promulgation of laws.

Art. 7. The nation makes the laws with the royal ſanction.

Art. 8. The national conſent is neceſſary to a loan, or to the impoſition of a tax.

Art. 9. No tax can be granted but from one meeting of the States General to another.

Art. 10. Property ſhall be ſacred.

Art. 11. Perſonal liberty ſhall be ſacred.

QUESTIONS *of* CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES *upon which the Committee are not agreed.*

Queſtion 1. Has the King any legiſlative authority limited by the conſtitutional laws of the kingdom?

Queſt. 2. Can the King, of himſelf, form any proviſional laws of adminiſtration or police, during the interval of the ſeſſion of the States General?

Queſt. 3. Shall ſuch laws be ſubmitted to a free regiſtry in the ſovereign courts?

Queſt. 4. Can the States General be diſſolved by any other authority than their own?

Queſt. 5. Can the King alone aſſemble, prorogue, and diſſolve the States General?

Queſt. 6. In caſe of diſſolution, is the King obliged inſtantly to call a new meeting?

Queſt. 7. Shall the States General be permanent or periodical?

Queſt. 8. If they are periodical, ſhould there be, or not, an intermediate commiſſion?

Queſt. 9. Shall the two higher Orders ſit together in one chamber?

Queſt. 10. Shall the two chambers be formed without diſtinction of Orders?

Queſt. 11. Shall the Members of the Clergy be ſeparated from the other two Orders?

Queſt. 12. Shall the repreſentation of the Clergy, Nobleſſe, and Commons, be in the proportion of one, two, and three?

Queſt. 13. Shall there a third Order be eſtabliſhed under the name of the Country Order? (Ordre des Campagnes.)

Queſt. 14. Can perſons holding offices, employments, or places at Court, be eligible as Deputies in the States General?

Queſt. 15. Shall a majority of two thirds of the Aſſembly be neceſſary to carry a reſolution?

Queſt. 16. Shall duties, eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of liquidating the national debt, be repeated before its final extinction?

Queſt. 17. Shall Lettres de Cachet be totally aboliſhed, or only modified?

Art. 18. Shall the liberty of the preſs be indefinite, or modified?

The above we have tranſlated *literatim*. They will furniſh curious matter of ſpeculation to the Engliſh politician.

Extract of a letter from Boulogne, July 31.

"We have had great commotions here.—Four houſes were totally deſtroyed, and the commandant of the town, with ſome general officers, &c. have been very roughly handled by the populace. The commandant is now confined to his bed, in conſequence of the wounds he received from ſome ſtones which were thrown at him.

"I have been witneſs to many acts of ferocity in the populace; but this is ever the conſequence of their retaliating on thoſe who have tyranniſed over them.

"The intendant had a narrow eſcape: he was overtaken near Orchico, on his flight to Douai, and obliged to make a precipitate retreat from his carriage, and ſhelter himſelf, with a ſervant who accompanied him, among the growing corn; when night coming on, the ſearch for him was diſcontinued. His deputy's houſe was deſtroyed, and his own chateau had afterwards the ſame fate. He is ſaid to have returned thither, and periſhed in the ruins.

"The ſoldiers here eſpouſed the popular cauſe, and contributed much to the deſtruction of the buildings, &c. belonging to thoſe who had rendered themſelves obnoxious. Among theſe, the houſe of M. Martel, (who was reckoned immenſely rich) is razed to the ground; his books, papers, and even his money, were ſcattered about the ſtreets, or thrown into the river.

"We have all enliſted, and it was happy we did that very night, for all the town would have been in flames the next day. The arſenal having ſupplied us with arms and ammunition, we are at liberty to do as we pleaſe. The ſoldiers are mixed amongſt us, and are unanimous for the *Third Eſtate*. We treat them well in return. Every one here, even the monks and prieſts, have the national cockades, white, blue, and red; and the companies of militia have a diſtinctive ribbon at their button-hole. Above 15,000 men are raiſed; the country is well ſupplied with arms from the arſenal, and probably we ſhall continue embodied till the National Aſſembly has ſettled the great buſineſs they have in hand."

PRICES OF STOCKS, Aug. 7.

Bank Stock, 186.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. red. 79¼.	3 per cent. 1751, —
Ditto con. 78⅝ a ¾ a ⅝.	India Stock, —
Ditto 1726, —	Ditto Ann. 72⅞.
4 per cent. 1777, 98⅞ a 99.	Ditto Bonds, 100 a 101 prem.
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 115¼ a 116.	New Navy, and Victualling Bills, —
Bank Long. Ann. 23 1-16th a ⅛.	Lottery Tickets, —
Ditto 1778, for 30 years, 13 13-16ths a ¾.	Iriſh Tickets, 6l. 19s.
South Sea Stock, —	Exchequer bills, —
Ditto Old Ann. —	Tontine, 102¼ a 103.

EXCHANGES ON

Amſterdam,	38	5	Oporto,	5	5⅜
Ditto Sight,	37	11	Paris,		27½
Rotterdam,	38	7	Ditto 2 U.		27½
Hamburg,	35	5 2½ U.	Bourdeaux 2 U.		27½
Liſbon,	5	5⅝	Dublin,		8⅜

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 6. W. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Died at Logie, upon the 8th inſt. Alexander Read, Eſq; of Logie.

This day, the Boys in the High School here were examined, previous to the enſuing vacation, in preſence of the Magiſtrates, and Profeſſors of the Univerſity, &c. and gave univerſal ſatisfaction to all preſent.

This day a field of barley is expected to be cut down in the neighbourhood of Kelſo. It was ſown laſt year, by way of experiment, to determine whether that grain, like wheat, could endure lying in the ground all winter. The expectations of the farmer have been fully gratified, by a moſt luxuriant appearance of a plentiful crop.

To morrow, the Court of Seſſion riſes for the Autumn vacation.

It is with pleaſure we inform the Public, that the Ayrſhire Bard, Mr Burns, has, at his own expence, erected a Monument or Head-ſtone, in the Canongate Church-yard, over the grave of the late Mr Fergusſon, with the following inſcription:

HERE LIES
ROBERT FERGUSSON, POET,
Born September 5th, 1751.
Died October 16th, 1774.

No ſculptur'd Marble here, nor pompous lay;
No ſtoried Urn, nor animated Buſt—
This ſimple Stone directs pale Scotia's way,
To pour her ſorrows o'er her POET's duſt.

(On the Reverſe)

By ſpecial Grant of the Mangers to ROBERT BURNS, who erected this Stone, this Burial Place is to remain for ever ſacred to the Memory of

ROBERT FERGUSSON.

The merit of theſe congenial Poets, whoſe compoſitions are chiefly in their own maternal language, is well known to the public; and their works become an object of greater importance, as they ſtill retain much of the manners and cuſtoms, as well as many of the words and expreſſions, in the antient Caledonian or Pikiſh language, now faſt wearing out.—That this was the language of our anceſtors through all the low countries, ſeems now to be proven and eſtabliſhed in a late publication entitled, "An Enquiry into the Hiſtory of Scotland preceding 1056," to which we beg leave to refer our readers.

We learn from the north, that the herrings have ſet in at Lochbroom, and that the village of Ullapool is going on ſucceſsfully, but that roads and bridges are much wanted to make the communication betwixt that country and the towns of Inverneſs and Dingwall, eaſy and acceſſible.

Wedneſday, a baker in Newcaſtle was fined ſixteen ſhillings, by the ſitting magiſtrate, for ſelling a ſixpenny loaf ſixteen ounces ſhort of weight.

The Turnip Huſbandry, according to the new diſcovery of Mr Vagg, is materially improved by aſſiduous night-rolling which deſtroys the Slug; and the Slug, by his experiments, is proved to be the bane of the crop. The fly has little harm to anſwer for.

The late great freſh in the Wear has waſhed away a large point of ſand, which greatly injured the paſſage at the entrance of Sunderland harbour. By the ſand waſhing away, the wrecks of a ſhip and a keel were diſcovered, which were loſt about 20 years ago: They were taken up laſt week, by which means the harbour is now widened to its full breadth.

By Captain Davidſon of the Eſther, from Peterſburgh, who arrived on Monday at Hull, we are favoured with the reſpective movements of the grand Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets:

On July 20. he paſſed through the Ruſſian fleet off Gothland, conſiſting of 22 ſail of the line and 8 frigates; and on the 23d, ſailed by the Swediſh fleet to the eaſt of Bornholm, conſiſting alſo of 22 ſail ditto, and twelve 40 gun frigates. He adds, that the combined Daniſh and Ruſſian fleets lay at anchor off Ammach Iſland; and that, from the diſpoſition of the two hoſtile fleets, a deſperate and bloody action muſt, ere this, have taken place.

The Friends, Bruce, arrived at Hull from Greenland with 25 butts of oil and blubber, the produce of two fiſh, on Sunday laſt. Captain Bruce has been 14 days on his paſſage home, and, on his leaving the ice, he fell in with the Benediction of Scarborough, much diſtreſſed, having loſt her rudder, and received other conſiderable damage: he, however, took her in tow till they had placed a temporary rudder, but was then obliged to cut her away.

By a ſhip arrived at Whitby, from Davis's Streights, we have the following account of the ſucceſs of the under-mentioned ſhips of Newcaſtle:—Kitty, 7 fiſh; Kingſton, 6: Matthew and Thomas, 4; Eclipſe, 3; Priſcilla, 2.

Captain Delano of the Friendſhip, from the Southern Fiſhery, arrived at London, ſpoke the Minerva of Hull, in the beginning of June, with 40 barrels of Spermaceti oil.

The Orwell, Hornſon, is arrived at Ipſwich, from Greenland, with 2 fiſh.

The Prince of Wales, Coulſon, with three fiſh, and the Otter, Weatherhead, with ſeven ditto, from Greenland, are arrived in Yarmouth Roads.

The John and Sarah, ——— from Newcaſtle for Newhaven, with coals, ſprung a leak and ran aſhore on Sandwich Flats on Saturday ſe'ennight. The crew were ſaved, but it is feared the ſhip will be loſt.

Extract of a letter from Montroſe, Auguſt 8.

"The George Dempſter, of this place, Captain Henderſon, arrived here this day, from Davis Straits, with two hundred butts of blubber, and about four tons of bone, the produce of five large whales. She left the following ſhips at the Straits the 3d of July,

Priſcilla, of Newcaſtle,
Golden Lion, of Liverpool,
Horn, of Sunderland,
Friendſhip, of Whitby, clean.
} with 2 fiſh each.

"The Montroſe, Capt. Corry, alſo arrived this day, with four large whales."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

By inſerting the incloſed in your firſt paper, you will oblige, ſir, five hundred, as well as

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
TIMOTHY SYNTAX.

Edinburgh, July 24. 1789.

Unto the Right Honourable the LORD PROVOST *of* EDINBURGH.

MY LORD,

ONCE you was young, as we are; and no doubt enjoyed the *holy-day* of youth with as much *glee* as we now do. *Hora nona* was to you once, what it is now to us, *hora bona;—hora decima, hora peſſima;—hora duodecima, horaoptiſſima.* I am perſuaded, therefore, your Lordſhip will liſten, without being offended, to a great grievance under which we labour, and which we humbly preſume to lay before you. One word from you will remove it. It ariſes, my Lord, from the want of minute hands to the town-clocks.—We have been making a calculation, and you would be amazed to hear how many hours of play we loſe through the year, for want of theſe ſame minute-hands, as well as how many frowns we incur from our maſters. Moſt of our parents either cannot or will not give us watches; ſo we are utterly at a loſs to know our hours. At nine o'clock and twelve in ſummer, and eleven o'clock in winter, we have an hour's relaxation from hard labour, which we wiſh to employ as completely as we can in play. We often look up to the clocks, from the different parts of the town in which we are: But, alas! in their preſent ſituation, we cannot gueſs within a quarter of our time; by which means, we either return a quarter too ſoon to ſchool, and ſo loſe a quarter of an hour's *fun*; or a quarter too late, which coſts us at leaſt a *ſtern look* and *knit brow* from the maſter, or perhaps a *ſore pain*; yea, alas! even ſometimes an *excoriated bottom*.——Now, a minute-hand, which would announce our time to a minute, would prevent all this. Have pity upon us then, O my Lord! and order minute-hands up directly to every clock. And be aſſured, that, every time we ſay our prayers, we ſhall pray for your Lordſhip, as in duty bound.

In name of about five hundred boys, I am,

MY LORD,
Your Lordſhip's
moſt devoted, and
very humble ſervant,
TIMOTHY SYNTAX.

High School Edinburgh, July 24. 1789.

P. S. I forgot to mention to your Lordſhip, what one of our Duxes (who is by the bye a great wag) told us laſt week, when deliberating upon this to us moſt weighty affair. Having obſerved ſome of the Magiſtrates going ſeveral different days into a great inn, and happening to mention this to his father, at the ſame time talking to him about theſe ſame minute hands, he ſaid his father gave him this anſwer—"Abram, the Magiſtrates will never give you mi-"nute-hands; for all the town would know to a mi-"nute, how long they ſit at their claret." I could hardly believe this, added Abram, though my father ſaid it, and you know I durſt not contradict my father. Your's as above, T. S.

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

				Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	*Aug.*	8. 8 P. M	———	68	29.85
Sunday,	——	9. 8 A. M.	———	61	29.85
		8 P. M.	———	68	29.85
Monday,	——	10. 8 A. M.	———	67	29.90

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Friendſhip, Milne, from Aberdeen, goods.
Edinburgh, Currie, from Gottenburgh, deals and iron.
Polly, Sharp, from Hull, wood.

This Day is publiſhed,
BY BELL & BRADFUTE,
Bookſellers to the Faculty of Advocates,
In folio—price 3l. 6d. *boards,*
(NO. I. OF A VOLUME)
DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF SESSION,
From *November* 1787—to *Auguſt* 1788.
COLLECTED BY
WILLIAM STEWART and ROBERT CRAIGIE,
ESQRS.—ADVOCATES;
By appointment of the Faculty of Advocates.

Of whom may be had,

1, Deciſions of the Court of Seſſion from 1752 to 1756.
2. —— from 1756 to 1760.
3. —— —— from 1760 to 1764.
4. —— —— from 1764 to 1769.
5. —— —— from 1772 to 1774.
6. —— —— from 1778 to 1781.
7. —— —— from 1781 to 1787.
8. Deciſions of the Court of Seſſion from 1738 to 1752. Collected by Lord Kilkerran.
9. Remarkable Deciſions of the Court of Seſſion from 1752 to 1752, by Lord Kames.
10. Select Deciſions from 1752 to 1768, by Lord Kames, with an elegant engraved Head of the Author.
11. Erſkine's Inſtitutes of the Law of Scotland, 2d edition.
12. Arguments and Deciſions in remarkable caſes, before the High Court of Juſticiary, and other Supreme Courts in Scotland, collected by Mr M'Laurin, (now Lord Dreghorn) in 1 vol. 4to.
13. Lord Kames's Principles of Equity, 2 vols. 8vo, 3d edition.
14. ——— Hiſtorical Law Tracts, 8vo, 3d edition.
15. Statute Law of Scotland Abridged, with Hiſtorical Notes, the 2d edition, octavo.
16. The Art and Office of a Notary Public, 12mo.
17. Elements of the Law relating to Inſurances, 8vo.—By John Millar jun. Eſq; Advocate.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, HARDWARE, &c.
At Very Reduced Prices.

THE STOCK of GOODS belonging to Meſſ. Peter Forreſter, and Company, as advertiſed formerly, and now purchaſed by Peter Forreſter, continue ſelling off, at his Shop, oppoſite the Croſs, Edinburgh, and conſiſt chiefly of the following articles:

Gold, Silver, Gilt, Tortoiſeſhell, and Shagreen Watches.
Set Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles.
Silver, Pinchbeck, Plated, and Mourning ditto.
Gold Bracelets, Rings, and Locket Pins.
Silver and Plated Spoons, Tea-Kitchens, Tea-Pots, Sugar and Cream Baſons, Bread-Baſkets, Caſtor Frames, Salts, Porter Cups, Ale Tankards, Candleſticks, Fiſh Knives, Sauce Boats, Wine Funnels, &c. &c.
London made Brown Tea-Kitchens and Coffee Urns.
Japanned Tea-Trays, Bread-Baſkets, and Waiters.
Knives and Forks, of all kinds.
Mahogany and Shagreen Caſes, for Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
Ladies and Gentlemens Pocket and Memorandum Books.
Silver, Gilt, and Steel mounted Swords and Hangers.
Variety of fine Prints, in Gilt burniſhed Frames.
Double and Single Barrelled Guns.
Patent Spring Bayonet, Pocket and Holſter Piſtols.
Ladies and Gentlemens Dreſſing Boxes.
Plated, Black Ebony, and Japanned Ink Stands.
Backgamon Tables, Playing Cards, and Dice.

In addition to the old ſtock, P. FORRESTER has received a freſh aſſortment of PLATED GOODS, and a great variety of Faſhionable Watches, among which are two very fine gold Repeaters, and a number of plain and engraved Watches, with ſeconds, day of the month, &c. in gold, gilt, and ſilver caſes. As he means, (during the ſale of the old ſtock,) to ſell them on the uſual low terms, the public will find this a favourable opportunity of ſupplying themſelves.

New-invented patent Shot, and every other article for the ſhooting ſeaſon.

The higheſt prices are given for old Gold, Silver, and Lace, as uſual. ☞ Commiſſions punctually attended to.

As P. Forreſter is appointed to diſcharge and ſettle the debts of the Company, it is requeſted that all thoſe indebted, will immediately order payment of their accompts, as all thoſe remaining unſettled a few days longer, will be given into the hands of a man of buſineſs, in order to effect payment.

LANDS IN RENFREWSHIRE.

THE Eſtate of BISHOPTOWN, on the ſouth banks of the Clyde, nearly oppoſite to Dumbarton, about ſix miles from Paiſley, at equal diſtances from Glaſgow and Greenock. The Greenock road runs through the eſtate, about half a mile from the houſe of Biſhoptown.

For particulars, apply to George Crawfurd, writer in Glaſgow, or Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh.

AT LONDON FOR LEITH,

THE MARY,
JOHN HAY Maſter,
Now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, Leith, and all places adjacent, and will ſail the 19th Auguſt current.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Edinburgh Coffee-houſe, or at the Wharf.

TO be SOLD by Auction, in Gibb's Coffeehouſe, Shore of Leith, on Friday firſt, the 14th Auguſt 1789, at five afternoon, THE BRIGANTINE

FRIENDS OF LEITH,
Britiſh built, and about five years old, burthen, per regiſter, ſeventy-ſeven tons. She is well found, ſails faſt, ſhifts light, and is every way calculated either for the coaſting or foreign trade.

Inventory and conditions of ſale may be ſeen, by applying to Mr Alexander Hill, the owner of ſaid veſſel, or William Crinlay broker in Leith.

ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.

Louis XVI. is now about thirty-three years of age; he ascended the throne of his grandfather when about seventeen, and shortly afterwards married the sister of the present Emperor of Germany.

When he was first married, he was thin, to a degree of particular observation; but being naturally of a mild, quiescent temper, and indulging in the pleasures of the table, he is now perhaps one of the fattest men in his dominions.

To counteract this in some degree, he rises early, and almost daily takes the diversion of the chace; but, from dinner till bed-time, indulges with the intervention of hardly any other business than the signing of dispatches, &c.

His general character is that of being mild, affable, and ductile; hence, his Court has been a Court of favouritism, party, &c.

He has had four children—two of whom are dead. His present family consists of the Dauphin, a child about six years old, and a Princess.

The Queen is nearly about the King's age—has much majesty and vivacity in her port—and is on the whole reckoned one of the finest women in France.

Monsieur, the King's next brother, is nearly as fat as the Sovereign, and was, in the beginning of the present troubles, rather a favourite of the people.

The Count d'Artois, the King's second brother, is a tall, well-moulded, elegant figure, with much vivacity and decision in his character. He rendered himself unpopular on the first meeting of the Notables, and seems to have increased that unpopularity to a degree of proscription.

The Count's party has, for several years back, been called the Queen's, aided by the Count d'Artois;—these two were said to have the most prevailing influence on the King in all his measures.

An account of the principal proscribed Princes of France, who have fled.

COMTE D'ARTOIS,

Second brother of the Most Christian King, married a daughter of Victor Amadeus Marie, the present King of Sardinia, by whom his Royal Highness has issue. It is not for us to mention by whom his Royal Highness has other issue.

M. LE PRINCE DE CONDE,

Owner of the charming palace of Chantilly, situated on the road between Calais and Paris. His Serene Highness's house in Paris is a most beautiful mansion, erected on the borders of the Seine, and is the admiration of all travellers.

DUC DE BOURBON,

Son of the Prince of Conde; a Prince of most promising accomplishments, and was, till now, esteemed an ornament to the Court of Versailles. Of this Prince we can only say, that he has a Father!

DUC D'ENGHIEN,

Son of the Duc de Bourbon, and grandson of the Prince of Conde, is the youth who was destined to be married to a daughter of the Duc d'Orleans; but the marriage having a political tendency, was rejected by the Serene Father of the Princes, and the steady supporter of the rights of all faithful citizens.

M. LE PRINCE CONTI.

The unprincipled Comte de la Marche, was formerly an alien to the French Court; but succeeding his father, and acceding to the corrupt influence of the Austrian Junto, his Highness has had the honour to be numbered in the vagrant train.

SKETCH *of the reigning* KING *of* SPAIN.

The Sovereign of Spain is tall in figure, but his person can by no means be deemed elegant or interesting. His understanding is of the common cast;—nothing falls from his lips to elevate or surprise; nor does any thing escape him, which demonstrates a want of capacity, or weakness of intellect. He occasionally sacrifices at the *Cyprian Altar*—but his amours display more of uncontrouled passion, than the refinements of galalotry.

His Majesty is a man of a grave, saturnine cast, looks pensive, but is not communicative, or condescending; his air, however, is not that of distant reserve or haughtiness; he says little, which is one of the only traits he evinces of much judgment; he seems to have great reliance on his Minister, the Marquis Florada Blanca, whose talents serve him well enough to render Spain the tributary of *France*, and to learn him to look shy at *Old England!*

COPY OF A LETTER,

Said to be written by his SARDINIAN MAJESTY, *to the* KING OF FRANCE.

DEAR BROTHER,

I am sorry, that the meekness of your temper, as well as the inability of your character, joined to the ignorance and treachery of your ministers, have betrayed you into your present unfortunate situation; but I can see no other remedy, but that your Majesty must hasten to grant of your own accord, what will otherwise be extorted by force.

Your affectionate Brother,

July 22. VICTOR AMADÆUS.

Adjourned Sale of

Lands in the Neighbourhood of Dumfries.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the George Tavern in Dumfries, on Wednesday 26th August curt. betwixt twelve and two o'clock afternoon,

Those parts of the Estate of CARNSALLOCH, lying on the south east side of the high road, leading from Dumfries to Moffat, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Farm of HEATH-HALL.

LOT II. The Farm of BROWNRIG, with that part of the Moss belonging thereto, which lies on the south east side of the new road from Dumfries to Lochmaben.

LOT III. The Farms of LITTLE COT and CLUMPTOUN, with the Mosses adjacent thereto, bounded by the said road to Lochmaben, on the south side the Darduff planting on the north, and the mosses reserved for the use of those parts of the estate not intended to be sold on the east.

LOT IV. That part of the Farm of DALSCONE, possessed by Samuel Blunt, lying on the south side of the road from Moffat to Dumfries.

The whole lots above mentioned are within the parish of Dumfries, and little more than a mile distant from that town. There are extensive plantations on the lands, upwards of thirty years old, and all in a thriving condition. Any two or more of the above lots will be exposed together, or the whole in one lot, if purchasers incline.

At same time, will be exposed to sale, the Lands of HOLM and CARSE, lying in the parish of Holywood, possessed by Robert Burgess.

On each of the above mentioned lots, there are fine situations for building, with the advantage of a dry soil.

Any person inclining to purchase by private bargain, may apply at the house of Carnsalloch, or to Mr John Bushby, or Mr Robert Ramsay in Dumfries, or to Mr Loch in Gosford's Close, Edinburgh; any of whom will show copies of the rental, progress of writs, and articles of sale, and inform as to all other particulars.

R. MORRISON AND SON,

BOOKSELLERS, PERTH,

Beg leave to inform the Public, They have just received a fresh parcel of the following valuable Medicine:

By His MAJESTY'S ROYAL AUTHORITY.

GODBOLD'S VEGETABLE BALSAM.

THIS Discovery should be looked upon as one of the greatest blessings to mankind, as it is a certain remedy, if applied in time, for those fatal disorders, CONSUMPTIONS.

It is the Gift of God to himself, and never found out by any other person. He begs leave to appeal to the candid World whether they see such extraordinary cures as have appeared in this and other papers, so well authenticated by people of noble families.

The following Certificates of recent cures performed by this Medicine, in the last stages of existence, authenticated by some of the first persons of rank; but the following certificate, signed by Lord Dudley and Ward, I hope will give the utmost satisfaction, as nothing can exceed it, but raising the Dead; which, with that signed by the Marquis of Lothian and Colonel Drouly, which have been frequently inserted, contain the cure of fourteen out of fifteen, which were all under my care at two different times; and it was always deemed a very great thing to save one out of twenty.

The following Certificate of the Right Hon. Lord DUDLEY and WARD, must have great weight.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Where the Life and Health of Mankind are concerned, it is of the most serious consequence to the Community, and I therefore cannot help acknowledging, that Lady Dudley and Ward, and myself, have lately recommended five persons, in deep consumptions, to the care of Mr Godbold, particularly Mr William Hughes, at No. 25, North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, who was in such a dangerous situation, that the Faculty declared he could not live; and the people about him believed he was dying of a deep consumption, at the time Mr Godbold was sent for, who by applying his excellent Medicine, in a short time restored him, to the great surprise of all that saw him; as he did the other four, by his care and attention, whose residence will be pointed out by applying to the first-mentioned patient; and from the long knowledge I have had of its efficacy, and several other cures he has performed in the most desperate cases, within my observation, I am convinced of the superior virtues of his Medicine in consumptive cases, to any others ever yet discovered.

March 12, 1789. DUDLEY AND WARD.

A Copy of a Certificate signed by the Right Hon. Lord Montford, of the Cure of a Person in his own family, who was in the last stage of existence.

"From the experience I have had in my own family of the efficacy of Godbold's Vegetable Balsom in the cure of a person in a deep consumption, who had the advice of some of the most eminent of the Faculty to no purpose, I believe it to be a discovery of the utmost benefit to mankind if applied in time, and to be the means of saving many useful members to society."

May 27, 1789. MONTFORD."

The following CERTIFICATE of Sir JOHN COGHILL, Bart. of Coghill-Hall, Yorkshire, and No. 13, Welbeck-street, London, deserves particular attention.

Mr P. BAKER, of Seven Oaks, in Kent, was in the last stage of a Consumption, had violent Sweats, a Hectic, and violent Cough, and was wasted to a mere skeleton, and the Faculty gave him over as irrecoverable.

In this state the use of Mr Godbold's Vegetable Balsam was recommended by Lady Coghill, and by taking it strictly agreeable to the directions, for a short time, he was entirely restored, and continues to enjoy an excellent state of health.—This cure has been performed some time.

A Servant Maid, belonging to Sir Thomas Slingsby, near Knaresboro,' in Yorkshire, was in a Consumption about four years ago; she had been attended by the Faculty, who could give her no assistance, and she died after lingering; for at this time Mr Godbold's Balsam was not known.

About four months previous to her death she was delivered of a child, who inherited the mothers disorder, had much Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, and every symptom leading to a Decline. In this situation it lingered, and wasted almost to a skeleton. The Apothecary who attended it declared that no Medicine could relieve it, and its dissolution was hourly expected; when Mr Godbold's Vegetable Balsam was strongly recommended, and by an application thereof, in a few weeks it was perfectly restored.

I saw the Child last March, when he was healthy and active; and from these two instances of the success of the Medicine, I cannot help thinking it a valuable discovery and public benefit; and that it is a duty incumbent on me to communicate this account to the world.

No. 13, Welbeck-street, } JOHN COGHILL.
May 30, 1789. }

Extract of a Letter to Mr GODBOLD.

"Dear Sir,

"I am truly happy that I can with pleasure offer you my name, on being restored from the last stage of existence.

"For many months I was much troubled with a violent heat in my hands, and pains in my breast and shoulders; these were succeeded with a cough, profuse perspiration, and loss of appetite, which reduced me almost to the very bone. I expectorated with the utmost difficulty, and my cough produced the most excruciating pains in both my shoulders. I applied to an eminent Physician, who could give me no relief, and my dissolution was by all expected, when a friend recommended the use of your Health-restoring Balsam, which, in twenty-four hours, gave a turn to the disorder, and, by continuing it a few weeks, I was perfectly restored, and continue to enjoy the best state of health I ever experienced.

MICH. SATTERTHWAITE."

At the request of the undermentioned Nobility, the following Certificates are published, for the benefit of mankind:

A medicine so truly efficacious in the cure of Consumptions and Asthmas, ought not to be held in high estimation only, but its reputation ever preserved; for which purpose, in justice to Mr Godbold, sole Patentee of the Vegetable Balsam, (and as a tribute due to him for the many years study and infinite expence he has been at, in discovering and bringing to perfection a medicine of such utility and importance), We do hereby certify and declare, that this medicine, the superior efficacy of which we have experienced in our own families, as a sovereign remedy in consumptions, asthmas, colds, coughs, and scorbutic complaints, and we recommend it as highly necessary to be kept in all families; and it is our earnest wish, that a trial may be made, by which means the health of thousands in this metropolis may be preserved and restored.

Most Noble the Marquis of Lothian,
Right Hon. Lord Fortescue,
Right Hon. Lord Dudley and Ward,
Right Hon. Lady Dowager Viscountess Falmouth,
Right Hon. Lady Dowager Fortescue,
Right Hon. Lady Viscountess Dudley and Ward,
Right Hon. Lord Macdonald,
Lady Apprice.
The Hon. Lord Montford,
Sir John Coghill, Bart.

Though Mr Godbold wishes all persons to apply his Medicine in the first attack of the disorder, as in that stage it is a certain cure; yet he would not have any in the most desperate cases despair of success, as he has restored many in the last stage of existence, and where the bones have come through the skin.

This balsam is sold by Messr. Husband, Elder, and Co. J. Elder, bookseller, and R. Scott, druggist, Edinburgh, and by R. Morrison and Son, Perth.

HAY FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, at *Drumsleugh*, near Kirkbrae-head toll-bar, on Thursday the 20th of August curt. at eleven o'clock forenoon,

THREE large Stacks of exceeding good Old HAY, and about 6000 stone well got New HAY in ricks, and that in such lots as purchasers incline.

Not to be repeated.

By Order of the Honourable

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

To be exposed to public sale, in the Customhouses of the Ports, and upon the respective days after mentioned, at 12 o'clock each day,

THE following GOODS, which have been condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer:

INVERNESS, Thursday, 13th August.

The *Sloop Isobel*, burden 38 84-94th tons, with her materials, to be sold entire.

THURSO, Saturday, 15th August.

The Hulls of the Sloops *Jean* and *Catharine*, *to be broken up*, and their materials to be sold entire.

OBAN, Monday, 17th August.

The *Sloop Margaret*, burden 34⅔ tons, with her materials, to be sold entire.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Wednesday 12th Aug.

Foreign Spirits, viz. 161½ Gallons Geneva, below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof; 42 gallons Brandy, and 111 Gallons Rum, not below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

The Hull of the Smack Mayflower, *to be broken up*, and her materials to be sold entire.

AYR, Thursday 13th Aug.

Foreign Spirits, viz. 47 gallons Geneva, below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof; 529 Gallons Brandy, and 40 gallons Rum, not below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

18 pieces Nankeen.

KIRKWALL, Thursday, 20th Aug.

Foreign Spirits, viz. [illegible] gallons Geneva, below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.

Other Articles—4 gallons Cinnamon Waters, 6 bottles Cordials, 36 Ufers, 4 bushels Salt, with the Hulls of the Sloops Noble Ann and Amphitrite, *to be broken up*, and their materials to be sold entire.

N. B. Purchasers will take notice, that by the act of the 26th Geo. III. cap 73, sec. 31, it is, amongst other things, enacted, *That no distiller or distillers, maker or makers, rectifier or rectifiers, compounder or compounders of spirits, or any dealer or dealers in Spirits, shall sell or send out any foreign spirits of a lower degree of strength than that of one in six under hydrometer proof, nor have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any quantity of foreign spirits mixed together, (except shrub, cherry, or Raspberry Brandy) of a lower degree of strength than as aforesaid, upon pain of all such spirits being forfeited and lost, together with the packages containing the same.*

And, by the 34th sect. of the same statute, it is enacted, *That if any British rectified Spirits, or any mixture of British Spirits with foreign Spirits, shall be found in the custody of any dealer or dealers in Spirits, not being a rectifier or compounder of British Spirits, exceeding the strength of 1 in 8 under hydrometer proof, the same, together with the casks and vessels containing the same, shall be forfeited and lost.*

Purchasers will also take notice, *That 25 per cent. of the purchase-money is to be deposited, and the same to be forfeited, unless the goods are taken away within the time to be limited by the conditions of sale.*

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS,

In the County of Dumfries.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday 27th November next, between the hours of five and eight afternoon,

THE LANDS and others after mentioned, belonging to *Mr David Armstrong*, advocate.

LOT I.

The lands of *Kirtleton* and *Pockestine-Foot*, and lands of *Blackcroft*, with the tiends of the last-mentioned lands, lying in the parish of Middlebie, and sheriffdom of Dumfries, which are to be exposed at twenty-three years purchase of the free proven rent, being L. 2184 12 2 1-12th

But as the proprietor does not appear to have any right to the tiends of Kirtleton and Pockestine-Foot, one fifth of the rent of these lands is deducted as tiend; and taking from that tiend the minister's stipend, there remains of free tiend 171. 5s. 10d. 9-12ths—the privilege of purchasing which, being valued at five years purchase, amounts to 86 9 5 9-12ths

Upset price of Lot I. L. 2271 1 7 10-12ths

LOT II.

The Lands of *Crosh ink-head*, East *Lynbridgeford*, West *Lynbridgeford*, and *Mill* of *Lynbridgeford*, with a House and Yard in East Lynbridgeford, and the tiends of these lands, lying in the parish and sheriffdom foresaid, which are to be exposed at 24 years purchase of the free rent of the lands—20 years purchase of the free rent of the mill—and 12 years purchase of the rent of the house and yard, being L. 2983 14 8

With the superiorities of the Mains of Crowdicknow, and several other lands, the feu-duties of which amount to 1l. 0s. 11d. 2-12ths Sterling, and the gross rent to 470l. 8s. 3d. (the casualties payable by singular successors are not taxed) valued at 150 0 0

And the tiends of the lands of Crosslands, valued at 3 2 5 6-12ths.

Upset price of Lot II. L. 3136 17 1 6-12ths.

LOT III.

The *Liferent* (during the joint lives of Mr and Mrs Armstrong) of the Lands of *Henk*, lying in the parish of Sibbalbie, annexed to Applegirth, and sheriffdom foresaid, which is to be exposed at five years purchase of the free rent being L. 228 6 8

LOT IV.

An *Adjudication* for sums amounting to 159l. 14s. 9d. besides interest affecting an acre of land at Rigmuir, and houses thereon, lying in the parish of Gratney, which is to be exposed at 12 years purchase of the free rent of the subjects affected by the adjudication, being L. 28 10 0

The subjects in lot second hold of the Crown, excepting a very small part of the superiorities. The lands held of the Crown afford a freehold qualification. The lands, &c. in lots first, third, and fourth, hold of subjects superior. There is a good modern mansion-house, with offices, pigeon-house, garden, &c. on lot first; and upon that lot, as well as lot second, there is a good deal of thriving planting, upon which no value is put. The rent of lot first has risen considerably since the proof was taken in the judicial sale, and conform to which proof the upset price is fixed; and there is reason to believe that, upon permanent leases, a considerable rise of rent would still be go for these and the other subjects under sale. About 17 l. of the rent of Kirkletown and Pockeskinefoot remains of teind, after paying the stipend, the privilege of purchasing which is to be exposed at five years purchase. The teinds in this parish are saleable at six years purchase; so that 17 l. of the rent is in reality exposed at only eleven years purchase.

The lands in lots first and second lie within seven miles of Langholm, six of Ecclefechan, and within five miles of the great military turnpike road leading from Glasgow & Edinburgh, by Moffat, to Carlisle. These lands also lie within three miles of lime, and are capable of great improvement. The lands in lot third lie in the neighbourhood of the village of Lockerby; and the subjects secured by the adjudication in lot fourth, lie in the village of Rigg; and the ground, so far as not already built upon, may be feued off to advantage.

The articles of roup, &c. may be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Stevenson, depute-clerk of Session; and persons desirous of further information, may apply to John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, agent in the sale, or Mr John Johnston, at Charlesfield, by Annan, factor on the estate.

SALE OF SHARES

OF THE

East-Lothian and Merse Whale-Fishing Company.

To be SOLD by public roup and sale, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 12th day of August curt. at one o'clock afternoon,

TWO SHARES of the East-Lothian and Merse Whale-Fishing Company.—They will be exposed to sale at the reduced upset-price of 50l. Sterling for both shares.

For further particulars, apply to George Johnston, writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS,

In Kinross and Fife Shires.

By Private Bargain

THE ESTATE of BLAIR, DOWHILL, WOODEND, &c. with the Superiorities thereto belonging, consisting of, upwards 3000 Scots or 3760 English acres, all lying contiguous; whereof 1880 Scots acres or thereby are inclosed, including 500 Scots acres of wood and plantations which are remarkably flourishing.

There are two freehold qualifications in Kinross shire, and one in Fife shire.

For particulars, apply to Mr Adam, the proprietor, in George Street, Edinburgh. Robert Bruce at Blair, will show the grounds.

N. B. There is reason to suppose that a report has prevailed that a large sum is demanded for the wood on this estate. Any person intending to purchase, will find, upon enquiry, that the sum at which the wood is estimated, is very moderate.

SALE OF LANDS IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Estate of CRAIGIVERN, lying in the parish of Drymen, and county of Stirling, half-a-mile north of the military road from Stirling to Dumbarton, and twenty miles west from Dumbarton, and two miles east from Lochlomond, and the house of Buchanan. There is a neat mansion-house, consisting of seven rooms, closets, kitchen, and cellars, with stables, chaise-house, barn, byre, and other offices, slated and tiled, all in good repair; the house pleasantly situated upon a rising ground and south aspect, which commands an extensive prospect of the country, surrounded with banks of natural wood and fine water-falls.

The lands are mostly enclosed and subdivided with dykes, hedge, and ditch, all well watered, and fit for tillage or pasture, and capable of great improvements at a small expence. There is a good deal of old and young planting on the estate, and some of the muir-ground already enclosed is very fit for planting; besides, on a division of an extensive common, a considerable part will fall to this estate, also fit for planting. The muirs abound with game of all kinds, and fine angling in the river Endrick; the air pure and healthy, and plenty of peats and turf, and not far from coal. The lands hold of the Duke of Montrose, for payment of 10s. of feu-duty, and the present rent is 189 l. Sterling. As two of the leases for nineteen years expire at Martinmas 1789 and Martinmas 1793, a considerable rise of rent is already offered.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh; and Robert Leckie at Craigivern, will show the lands and boundaries of the estate.

N.B. The greatest part of the purchase-money may remain in the hands of the purchaser, on proper security.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be SOLD by roup, in the house of Andrew Duff, vintner at Inver, near Dunkeld, upon Thursday the 17th September 1789, betwixt one and three afternoon,

THE LANDS of BALNAGUARD, Mill and Mill-Lands thereof, with the Town and Lands of BALNAVERT, lying within the parish of Little Dunkeld, on the great road, about half way betwixt Inver and Taymouth, 16 computed miles from Perth, and 6 from Dunkeld.

The lands lie contiguous, and consist of an extensive tract of rich level or haugh arable ground, pleasantly situated along the south side of the river Tay. There is an extensive hill, abounding with game, and remarkable for breeding of black cattle and sheep, belonging to these lands, which lie in the heart of a pleasant, warm, and populous country, the soil inferior in quality to none in that country. The mansion-house is at present converted into an inn, and affords much satisfaction to travellers.

There is also upon the lands a great deal of old and young planting, of different kinds of timber. All the arable land is in the natural state, and capable of great improvement. There are no tacks on any part of the lands or mill. The whole, by a late measurement, consists of about 512 acres of arable, meadow and pasture ground, exclusive of the extensive property of hill.

The lands hold of the Duke of Atholl; and the present free rent is about 174 l.

For further particulars, apply to William Small, writer in Perth, who will show the rental, measurement, title-deeds, and articles of roup; Robert Tait, at Balnaguard, will show the grounds.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Tavern, Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 16th of September next at one o'clock afternoon,

THE Twenty-four Shilling and Eight Penny Land of ARTHURLIE, and HOGER-GLEN, being a part of the Five Merk Land of Arthurlie; and the Thirteen Shilling Land of old extent of Arthurlie, called the WRAES. These lands consist of 196 Scotch acres, are all sufficiently inclosed with stone dykes, or ditch and hedge. The hedges are in a thriving condition, and the land are divided into thirty inclosures. The present free rents valuing what is in the proprietor's own possession at a moderate rate, and including 8 l. 13 s. 6 d. Sterling of feu-duties) is about 200 l. Sterling; but, as the leases of the farms of Springhill and Wraes will expire in a few years, a very considerable rise of rent may be expected from them, as well as from the other lands, at the expiration of the leases.

Upon the lands of Arthurlie there is a good mansion-house, consisting of a dining room, study, five bed-rooms, a kitchen, cellar, and separate apartments for servants, with a number of other conveniencies, and a garden well stocked with fruit trees, and inclosed with a high stone wall.

On the lands of Springhill or Hogerglen, there is a commodious house, consisting of a dining-room, five bed-rooms, a kitchen, and other conveniencies; and being situated on an eminence, commands a view of the city of Glasgow, and country adjacent. The offices consist of a good stable, byre, barn, brewhouse, &c. all lately built, and slated in a most sufficient manner.

There is on the premisses a good quantity of old timber besides several young plantations, from eight to fifteen years old, all in a thriving condition.

These lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty, lie within the parish of Neilston, and shire of Renfrew, six miles distant from Glasgow, three from Paisley, and one from Neilston. The post to and from Glasgow passes by the foot of the avenue every day.

These subjects lie in a populous neighbourhood, where there are ten bleachfields and printfields, besides cotton mills; and there are plenty of coal and lime within a mile's distance of the lands.

There is a good Mansion-house on both the lands of Arthurlie and Springhill, with about 100 acres of ground adjoining to each of them; and these lands will be exposed to sale either together or separately as purchasers incline.

The title-deeds, with a rental and plan of the lands, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow; to whom, or to the proprietor at Arthurlie, any person inclining to purchase may apply; and a copy of the rental, inventary of the writings and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Edward Bruce, writer to the signet.

N. B. If agreeable to a purchaser, a considerable part of the money may lie in his hands.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-House in the OLD FISH-MARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every *Monday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*.—Price of a single Paper 3½ *d.*—2 *l.* 6 *s.* yearly when called for—2 *l.* 9 *s.* delivered in Town—and 2 *l.* 14 *s.* sent by Post.